Charles Lynford was a young me--six he had taken to his as a wife Caroline Eustis, the daughter of a neighbor, who had nothing to think after all you have said that it bring him except her own personal won't be so hard to live on half our oring him except her own personal merits, which were many, and habits usual of thrift, learned in an economical household under the stern teaching of

It was well, perhaps, that Charles Lynford should obtain a wife of this character, since he himself found it very difficult to save anything from ers," said his wife, smiling, "but even ing a ligature, so as to obstruct entire-

It was not long before Caroline became acquainted with her husband's gotten the savings bank, have you?"
failing. She could not feel quite easy "Why, no, I didn't think of that," in the knowledge that they were living felly up to their in ome, foresee- would keep off starvation for a few ing that a time would come when weeks." their family would grow more expensive, and perhaps her husband's business, now flourishing, might become less so.

Accordingly one day she purchased of a tin peddler, who came to the door, a little tin safe, such as children frequently use, as savings bank. This she placed conspicuously on the mantel-piece, so that her husband might be sure to se it on entering.

"Hallo, Carrie, what's that?" asked curiously. "Only a little purchase I made day," said his wife. But what is it meant for?" he

asked again. "Let me illustrate," said his wife playfully. "Have you a ten-cent piece bout you?" Charles drew a dime from his waist-

coat pocket. His wife, taking it from his hand, dropped it into the box through a little slit at the top. Charles laughed. So you have taken to hoarding.

Carrie? My little wife become miser f "No, only a little prudent. But se riously, Charles, that is what I want you to do every night.'

"What-drop a dime into this new fangled arrangement of yours?" Exactly." "Well, well, that will be easy enough. A dime is not a great sum.

But may I know what you are going to do with this newly commence hoard?" "Lay it by for a rainy day," answered Caroline.

Charles laughed merrily.
"And what will a dime a day amount to?" he inquired. "In a year it will amount' menced his wife seriously-"O, never mind-spare me the cal-

business, and I have enough of that during the day." "But you don't object to my plan?" "Not in the least. I have no doubt it is very prudent and commendable, but you know, Carrie, I never was

gifted with much prudence." "I am quite aware of that," said his wife, smiling.
This ended the conversation tor the

the present case she was thoroughly amazement. 'Surely a dime a day has satisfied of the wisdem of her bur- not produced this." dens, and resolved to carry it through. with added to the accumulation. Frequently he had not the exact time" change, but would toss her a quarter

pose equally as well.

More than once Charles would ban-But these were not the only accessions the fund received. Her husband had early arranged to make an ample allowance for dress - I say ample, on the mantel-piece, and never fails though I dare say some of my city to receive a deposit daily. readers might not have considered it so; but Caroline-who was in the habit of making up her own dresses— provided herself with a good wardrobe at a much less expense than some not so well versed in the science of managing could have done.

After considerable calculation she allowance she should be able to make a daily deposit equal to that which she exacted from her husband. Of the whole, not to inform Charles, enjoying in anticipation the prospect of being able, at some time, to surprise him with the unexpected amount of her savings. At the close of every month the tin

box was emptied, and the contents were transferred to a savings bank of more pretensions, where interest would be allowed. When sums deposited here became large enough, Mrs. Lyntord, who had considerable business capacity, withdrew them and invested in bank and other stocks, which would yield a large per cent. Of her mode of management her husband remained in complete ignorance. Nor dld he even express any desire to be made acquainted with his wife's management. He was an easy, careless fellow, spending as he went, enjoying the present, and feeling no particular concern about the future.

At the end of eight years, during which he had been unusually favored by prosperity in business and unin-terrupted health, his bocks showed that he had not exceeded his income, but that on the other hand he had saved absolutely nothing. Twentyfive cents alone stood to his credit. "Running pretty close, isn't it, Carrie?" he said laughingly. "I take

credit to myself for keeping on the right side of the line. But then I suppose you have saved up an immense "How much do you think?" asked

his wife. "O, perhaps a hundred dollars." said Charles Lynford carelessly, "though it would take a good many dimes to do that."

His wife smiled, but did not volunteer to enlighten him as to the correctness of his conjecture. So things went on till at length came the panic of 1857-a panic so eent that it will be remembered by many readers of this sketch. It will

quite serious-an expression which eldom came over his cheerful face. Caroline, who had watched the

signs of the times, was not unprepared to see this. She had expected that her husband's business would be affeeted. "What is the matter, Charles?" she

esked cheerfully. "The matter is, that we shall have to economise greatly."

"Anything unfavorable turned up in business matters?"

"I should think there had. I shall have but half a day's work for some time to come, and I am afraid that even this will fail before long. You havn't any idea, Carrie, how dull business of areas can be ascertained, been liberal far as can be ascertained, been liberal for balf a century when an English inventor gave a new start to

THE TIN SAVINGS BANK. A TALE FOR to me frequently, which I can do very well without. Then we can live more plainly—have less cakes and pies, and I have no doubt it will be an improvement so far as health is

"What a calculator you are, Caragain changed, "suppose my work should entirely fail—I suppose you couldn't reduce our expenses to noth-

ing at all, could you?" in that case there is no ground for discouragement. You have not for-His wife smiled.

"And in those few weeks," added, "business might revive."
"To be sure," said her husband Well, I guess I'll be all right-I'll not trouble myself about it any

The apprehensions to which Charles Lynford had given expression proved io be only too well founded. In less than a month from the date of the conversation just recorded the limited supply of work which he had been able to secure entirely failed, and he found himself without work of any kind-thrown back upon his own re-

Although he had anticipated this, i seemed unexpected when it actually came upon him, and again he returned home in a fit of discouragement. He briefly explained to his wife the new calamity which had

come upon them. "And the worst of it is," he added, "there is no hope of better times till spring." "Do you think business will revive

then?" asked his wife. "It must by that time, but there ar five or six months between. I don't know how we are to live during that

"I do," said his wife, quietly. "You!" exclaimed her husband, in

more than six or seven hundred dollars a year, and I have no doubt we can live six months for two hundred and fifty dollars." "Yes, certainly; but where is tha money to come from? I don't want

to run in debt, and if I did I shouldn't know where to borrow. "Fortunately, there is no need it," said Mrs. Lynford. "You seem culation! It sounds to much like to forget our little savings bank." "But is it possible it can amount to two hundred and fitty dollars?" ex-

> his wife. "Impossible!" "Wait a minute and I will prove

Caroline withdrew a moment, and then reappeared with several certificates of bank and railroad shares. The plan inaugurated by the young amounting to eight hundred dollars, wife was steadily carried out. She and a bank-book in which the balance

"No, but two dimes a day have Every morning she called upon her with a little extra deposit now and husband for a dime, which was forthable to ward off starvation for a

ingly that this would answer her pur- the spring, as he anticipated, business revived, and he was once more in receiptof his old income. More than ter her on the subject of her little two-thirds of the fund was still left. savings bank, but this she bore gaily. and henceforth Charles was no less assidious than his wife in striving to increase it.

The little tin savings bank stands

Gold Diggers of Thibet. The Thibetan gold-field of Thok-Julung, in latitude 32 degrees, 24 min utes, 26 seconds, and longitude 82 degrees, 27 minutes, 37 seconds, has been visited by a corps of scientific came to the conclusion that out of her English explorers, who have just published an account of their observations. Their camp was pitched in a large, desolate plain of a reddish this, however, she thought it best, on brown appearance, the tents stand in pits of seven or eight feet deep for protection against the cold wind, the elevation being sixteen thousand three does not "cave in." They have no wood, but use dried dung for fuel, and the water is so brackish as to be undrink ble until frozen and remelted They live well, taking three meals and tea stewed with butter. They sults! "Know ye, that the Lord he is will not use Himalayan tea, as too God; it is he that hath made us, and heating and only fit for poor folks.

The gold is obtained from an exca-

vation a mile long, 25 feet deep, and ten or two hundred paces wide, through which a small stream runs; the implements used are a long handled kind of spade and an iron hoc. The water is dammed up, and a sloping channel left; at the bottom a cloth is spread, kept down by stones so as

to make the bottom uneven; one man sprinkles the auriferous earth over he channel, and another flushes the channel by means of a leather bag, the pieces of gold fall into the inequalities and are easily collected in the cloth by lifting up the stones. The yield is large, nuggets of two pounds weight are found; the gold sells on the spot at rather less than thirty rupees per ounce, A gold commissioner, or "sarpon," superintends all the gold-fields, a string of which extends along the northern water shed of the Brahmapootra, from Lhasa to Rudok. Each field has a chief master, but any one may dig who pays the annual license-fee of one sarpoo or two-fifths of an ounce.

The curious posture for sleeping universal among the Thibetans, was observed here. They invariably draw their knees close up to their heads, and rest on their knees and elbows, huddling every scrap of clothing they can muster on their backs: be remembered how universally trade the richer rest thus on a mattrass ri-

The Lurm and Mousehold

The difficult and rarely attempted surgical operation of the transfusion of blood has recently been successfull ned in the Possylvanis Ho tal. A young wan in the upper par of the city was wounded on the inne surface of the upper lip. The wound continued to bleed for ten days, afte which time the patient was sent to the income—for the present, at But," and his countenance changed, "suppose my work d entirely fail—I suppose you n't reduce our expenses to nothall, could you?"

which time the patient was sent to the surgical wards of the hospital. Several remedies, were applied, and the arteries supplying the face were tied, but without success in controlling the flow of blood. Recourse was next had to cutting down to the common catid

ing a ligature, so as to obstruct entirely the course of blood. The oozing of the blood continued, but in less quantities. On the 19th of October the patient was in such a state of exthe patient was in such a state or ex-treme exhaustion from long-contin-ued hemorhage that his death seemed to be imminent, and, as a last resour ce the attending surgeon resolved to try the effect of transfusion. Two medical students bared their arms and gave the blood required for the occasion. Five ounces and a half of their blood was infused into the veiu of each arm of the patient, the marked good effects of which were evinced in five minutes by a rallying of the pulse and otherwise beginning reaction. There was no further discharge of blood from the original wou and in ten days the patient was able to walk in the ward, and rapidly

gained strength.

Transfusion was first practiced in the earley part of the seventeenth century, although its use in England and

from animals—a sheep or calf, but up in fifteen or twenty days. When grave objections to this course present the peas first come up, plough with a themselves in the different characters of the globules of the biood of animals turning-plow next to the peas, just from those of human subjects, and in deep enough to cover the young grass, later times the transfusion is always scrape the hills with hoes, and pull from one to another of our own species. The profession is much indebted to Dr Blunbell, an eminent English accoucheur, for his ingenious resear-

ches concerning transfusion, and his improved method for its successful use. He showed in the result of cases of excessive exhaustion from loss of blood, occuring in his large obstet-rical practice, and when life seemed about to ebb away, how it could be suddenly and completely rescued by transfusion. The New York Medical Record, of October 1st, containes an account, by Dr Joseph Buscher, of a successful case of transfusion. The claimed Charles, in surprise.
"Yes, and six hundred more," said patient was a young German woman who had lost much blood by typhus fever. The fresh blood was taken from the arm of her husband.

Vibrations.-How We Hear, See and Feel.

The molecules of bodies particles of matter so small they cannot be diviwas not one of those (of whom there are so many) who enter upon a new plan zealously, but soon tire of it. In a legacy?" demanded Charles, in er, and there could be no such thing as elasticity. They are distinct, seperate bodies. Moreover, they are supposed to be in rapid motion. Just how they move is not known. They may be swinging back and forth in straight lines, or in curves; they may be rooling on their axes to and fro, or instead. She would assure him laughinstead. She would assure him laughinstead by the this would assure her purthe spring as he anticipated business or it may be that they make severa of these motions at ouce. Be this as it may, they are supposed to be in mo-

tion of some kind.

The vibrations of the molecules ma be increased or diminished. To illutrate: look upon a bar of iron; imagin the multitude of little molecules o which it is made; see them in rapid vidration, trembeling in their little spaces. Now strike the gar with a hammer: the hammer cannot stop without giving the force which moves it, to the molecules of the bar, and every molecule acted on by this force. has its vibrations thereby quickened. The motions of the molecules are quite too delicate to be seen. They are supposed to exist, only because many effects can be explained in no other way so well as on this supposi-tion. They are thought to be the means by which objects of matter produce effects on our senses. The organs of sense are so arranged by Him who made them, that each one receives a different effect, although the vibragers prefer to work in the Winter, be much alike. The ear is so made when nearly six bundred tents are to that vibrations in it produce sound be found there; the soil when frozen The eye is so made that vibrations are recognized as light. The sense of touch is so arranged that vibrations against it are felt as heat. The phenomena of sound and light and heat are caused by vibration. How simple the a day of boiled meat, barley cakes, means to produce such wonderful re-

not we ourselves!" (From the Turf, Field and Farm.) Devotion to the Fair Sex!

On an evening of last week a thrilling scene occured in one of our Eastern cities, a goodly New England burgh, distant less than two hundred miles from New York. A gentleman passing down one ed too, saw an excited crowd around the door of a fashionable millinery establishment. Curiosity drawing him closer, he was horrified on discover-

ing that it was a woman on fire. Shawls were wrapped around the prostrate figure by frantic bystanders without avail. One glance at the situation was enough to rouse his sympathy to its highest pitch. Off went his overcoat -an elegant fur beaver, it is said-and. like a Bayard of old, he wound it around the blazing form. But in vain. The cost was soon burned to a tinder, while the mass underneath blazed with unabated f ry. His horror. however, was quickly changed to chagrin, on hearing one of the bystanders exclaim, "You darned fool, it's noth-

ing but a wax figger they had in the show window of the store. It seems that a lady proprietress of the establishment had adorned the large show window with an elegant and business of every kind were desing toward the head. The poor avail wax figure, representing a female repressed at that period—among others the trade which occupied Charles the trade which occupied Charles themselves of a suitable slope on the hillside, or pile stones and earth to On the event of the catastrophe, one make a convenient height. This po-sition is most probably adopted in ting the gass jets for the customary

be covered deeper than two inches-

the peas first come up, plough with a turning-plow next to the peas, just up weeds and grass not removed by the hoe. Let them remain until the grass and weeds again begin to show, then run a shovel or bull-tongue plow as near the peas as possible not to cover them up, and follow again with hoes In a dry season the peas should be worked three or four times, but it the season is wet five times. At the last working a little earth should be drawn up to the vines, taking care not touch the vines at all, as the peas by this time have commenced form-

Commence digging about the tenth of October. Run round the peas with a bull-tongue plow, one furrow on each side, followed by hand with a grubbing-hoe. Strike one lick with the hoe, then pull up the vine with the hands, shake it and lay it upon the ground with the pea roots up to the sun. About two days after drying, the vines should be put up in small shocks to a pole about seven feet high, and well capped with fodder or hay. The top of the shock should be small enough to cover with one vine. In three weeks after shoking they will be dry enough to pick. If they can-not be picked immediately, they should either be put in larger stacks and covered, or removed to a barn or out-house where they can be kept all winter. After picking, the peas should be well cleaned of trash and stems, and all faulty or black or mouldy ones thrown out; and I advise all pea-raisers to fan the dust from their peas by running them through a comnon wheat-fan. It makes them look brighter, and consequently more sale-able. Frequently they bring from fif-

ty cents to one dollar per bushel more han peas put up badly. The average crop of peanuts in this county is about fift; bushels to the acre, but good land well managed will rarely ever fail to bring from seventy-five to one hundred bushels

The Virginia peanut is the same white pea that we raise. The only reason that they command a higher price in the markets, is that they are well put up, will command a fair

As the red peanuts are all in a bunch, they can be laid close to the shockpole, and there will be no danger of

being heated by the vine as with the ing cultivated by one hand, and the crop yielded six hundred bushels, which was sold early in the market, the principal streets of the place refer- and brought the owner \$1,200. The red pea can be brought into market fifteen days earlier than the white, when the market is good. This pea well managed will yield on good land, such as will produce one thousand pounds of seed cotton to the acre. from fifty to eighty bushels peas per

acre. Poor land does not suit them at all. Some of our best farmers say they had rather make a pea crop and sell them at one dollar per bushel at home, than to raise cotton at six cents per pound in the seed. A great advantage in pea raising is: The vines make If the farmers of your and adjoining counties should wish to try this

crop, they can be supplied with seed at Centreville-particularly the red

at every renewal, and twice a year thoroughly whitewash the whole interior of the house.

The lest-boxes this remedy has proved shirtery suctions at every renewal, and twice a year cessful in very severe cases, where other more complicated medicines had failed.

Thoroughly whitewash the whole interior of the house.

A New System of Cotton Culture.

The present problem of the cotter same and the problem of the problem of the cotter same and the problem of the problem o

tury, although its use in England and on the continent generally dates from the middle of this century. The first operations were on animals, and the first instance of one being performed on man, if we except that described by Libariui, was in Paris, by Denys Bured, in 1766.

In the succeeding year their example was followed by Lower and King.

The the fifteenth of May. Two busness tem, we understand, is simply to convert the soil into "tilth" by deep and repeated plowings with the turn plow and supply it with such fertilizers as by experiment he has found best suited to the cotton plant to feed upon during its growth and while maturing. The thoroughly dried, or if frosted after digging, or heated in the bulk, of the usual continuous labor during to convert the soil into "tilth" by deep and repeated plowings with the turn plow and supply it with such fertilizers as by experiment he has found best suited to the cotton plant to feed upon during its growth and while maturing. The thoroughly dried, or if frosted after digging, or heated in the bulk, of the usual continuous labor during lower and King. In the succeeding year their example was followed by Lower and King, in England. In these and others of (which they are apt to do,) they will subsequent date, the blood was taken not come up, Good seed will come at those seasons which will best deentirely to surface stirring. We learn that he has arrived at the conclusion that Middle Georgia lands can be made to produce five bales per acre, and yield a handsome profit upon the capital used. Again: we have before us a circu-

ar from Philip Poullain, late of ing cup and improvements in the cultivation of cotton and other plants. top. The larger opening being lowest permits the cup in transplating to be drawn up over the plant without disturbing or rupturing the roots of the plant by the adhesion of soil to the sides or walls of the pot, and dis-penses with the use of devices and roposes this system:

1. To secure a full and early bottom 2. To economise the use of fertilimands to preparation in winter and season for blooming and maturing the

fruit cr pod.

These objects are to be attained the following method: A pit, of the of dimensions suited to the extent of beef a bushel of corn will make, says; ferming operations, to be so a ranged better cleaned, and usually put up in a more merchantable manner than ours. Good peas well cleaned and the cups with compost and planting the seed. In inclement weather force The red peanut is now a popular pea with our farmers. They are a more certain crop, and they mature two weeks earlier than the white, and are only on a board or shallow trough or tray, to be conveyed to the pit at conimaginary affection. The membrana venions of the state of the is employed under shelter in filling are easier cultivated, as they have no venience. In favorable weather the vines, growing straight up like an indigo stalk. They require less labor, and are easier picked off. They should be drilled like cotton, in rows trenches at the check, or intersection. ches in the drill, and should be planted about the same time of the white pea, and covered shallow, say from one to two inches deep. They can be fill the holes with compost mixture becomes enlarged, when, if it causes dug by the fifteenth or twentieth of September, and may be shocked the same evening after digging, and put up the same way as the white pea.—

As the red reaction of twentieth of does not foster grass or weeds, and is to be spread around the outer surface of the excavation or hole. The mid-dies are to be plowed at leisure. The dles are to be plowed at leisure. The one ounce of water. advanced plants, so soon as all danger from frost is over, are to be carried to the field in carts or barrows, on the to renovate the soil, and when the

Now, whatever may be the practical results ot these experiments and ing and for making manure. present theories, public ingenuity will devise a system of cotton culture adapted to the demands of white labor and to the habits and usages and accustomed modes of labor of the foreign skilled emigrant.

We add, in conclusion, that it remarkable coincidence that both Mr. Bancroft and Mr. Poullain have arriv-

Rearing Chickens.

We are informed by a gentleman who has given much attention to the diseases to which horses are liable, that the following remedy is a safe warm, clean, dry coop. 2. Don't let them run out in the lapse of two or three minutes more, the smarting will become rather severe, but subside almost immediately after the removal of the bottle. It may be re-repolited, if necessary, three or four times a day. It is very seldom that any redness of the skin is produced.

Breeding and Feeding Swine.

be covered deeper than two inches—
one will do.

Commence planting from the first to the fifteenth of May. Two bushels to fatten a clean dry pen is preferred. I also prefer ground food cooked or scalded, for pigs at all times. For young pigs corn and oats ground together is the best. In short let us

produces, when ripe, nearly the fol-owing quantities of meal or bousewing quantities of histories, viz: old bread and flour per bushel, viz: Wheat, if weighing 60 lbs., flour 48 bs., bread 64 lbs. Rye, it weighting 54 lbs., flour Barley, if weighting 48 lbs., flour 37 1/2 ba., bread 50 lbs.

Oats, weighting 40 lbs., flour 321, lbs., bread 30 lbs. The flour of wheat, which is cut before it is quite ripe, to whiter than that which is allowed to come to ma-Greensboro, Ga., now of Baltimore, covering a schedule referred to in patent granted in May last, for certain cd for the miller should be reaped beimproved germinating and transplanting cup and improvements in the culbut that which is meant for seed should be allowed to stand until the The improved cup is the frustrum of a cone, having taper sides, and both ends open. It is simply the ordinary last moment at which it can be cut earthern flower-pot, with both ends open, and inverted—the large opening being the base and the smaller the lowing, viz:

Let Horses Have Their Natural Gait.

In is bad policy to move a team out or transplanting tools ordinarily emits natural gait, especially with a load. of Health. their own time for moving it to its place crop, acknowledged by farmers to be it and hurry them. There is a certain that which yields the greatest quanti-ty and the first quality of cotton.

2 To economise the use of fertili-2. To economise the use of fertilizers, by so placing the compost and enriched soil within the reach of the plant, as demanded by its nature.

3. To economise labor, by directing it to the particular point maintaining to the plant, and confining its chief demands to preparation in winter and they are pressed beyond this, fatigue followed by kings in great endurance is witnessed. To test this, let a man attempt to move his arms as rapidly as a bird does its wings, or his legs in walking as rapidly as a little boy, and see how greatly he will become exhausted. This will convince him of the folly of attempting to make his heavy early spring, and the picking season.

4. To increase production by prolonging, at least for one month, the longing, at least for one month, the

the following method: A pit, of the style and character of the gardner's Station. Ohio, in response to a question in the "Prarie Farmer," as to how much -1 fed nineteen head of cattle last winthat its contents will be protected ter, and the result for four months, feedfrom frost by glass or canvass rollers, ing, was an average gain of 180 lbs. I from frost by glass or canvass rollers, or even by pine-tops; the better the protection the earlier operations may be commenced and the more secure the results. A rough shelter near by is erected for covering the compost and protecting the hands while filling the cups with compost and planting the seed. In inclement weather force pounds of pork and 180 pounds of beet from sixty bushels of corn."

eye that has the power to a great ex-tent of protecting the eyeball from injury, and also tends to remove any lodged in the eye, is often mistaken consequence sometimes rudely removed. In some instances the haw

When red clover is plowed under boards or shallow trays upon which they have been first placed, and their stubble, with barn-yard manure, will crop is good, the clover roots and stubble, with barn-yard manure, will furnish all the vegetable matter needed in the soil, while in feeding clover hay, nearly all the mineral matter, nitransfer to the intersections is made furnish all the vegetable matter need-easy by the shape of the transplanting ed in the soil, while in feeding clover Mr. Poullain claims that the sayings of the cotton seed to be used in manuring, and the saving of labor in thinning to a stand, will pay for the cost of a transplanting cup many times over, while the crop will be insured against drought.

Now, whatever may be the practical of the cotton seed to be used in manure; so that on good land, where all is well manure; so

Cure for Headache.

bon in solution, upon cotton wool, with which a small, wide-mouthed, glass-stoppered bottle is halt filled. When this remedy is to be used, the mouth of the bottle is to be applied closely, so that none of the volatile vapor may escape, ed at exactly the same conclusion under different systems of culture—that Middle Georgia land may be able to produce profitably five bales per acre.

—Augusta Chronicle. leeches were biting the part, and after

havn't any idea, Carrie, low dull business of every kine—and the substantial than that of the spaniards and Italians is notably less substantial than that of the Spaniards and Italians is notably less substantial than that of the Spaniards and Italians is notably less substantial than that of the Spaniards and Italians is notably less substantial than that of the Spaniards and Italians is notably less substantial than that of the Spaniards and Italians is notably less substantial than that of the Spaniards and Italians is notably less substantial than that of the Spaniards and Italians is notably less substantial than that of the Spaniards and Italians is notably less substantial than that of the Spaniards and Italians is notably less substantial than that of the Spaniards and Italians is notably less substantial than that of the Spaniards and Italians is notably less substantial than that of the Spaniards and Italians is notably less substantial than that of the Spaniards and Italians is notably less substantial than that of the Spaniards and Italians is notably less substantial than that of the Spaniards and Italians is notably less substantial than that of the Spaniards and Italians is notably less substantial than that of the Spaniards and Italians is notably less substantial than that of the Spaniards and Italians is notably less substantial than that of the Spaniards and Italians is notably less substantial than that of the Italian and complete the Legish inventory and less of glass, will deserted between the direct of the Market and Prophy of the option every serving of the Market and Prophy of the option every serving of the Market and Prophy of the option every serving of the Market and Prophy of the option every serving of the Market and Prophy of the option every serving of the Market and Prophy of the option every serving of the Market and Prophy of the option every serving of the management of section in the defect of the Spaniard of the Intervent of the Market and Prophy of the option every servin

Speaking Machine.

It will restore to vigor an overworked brain. It will build up and make strong a weary body. It will do much drugs, so deranges the nervous sysem that sleep is never sweet after it: or, perhaps, long continued watchful-ness produces the same effect; or hard study, or too little exercise of the muscular system, or tea acd whisky-drinking and tobacco using. To reak up the habit are required

1. A good clean bed.
2. Sufficient exercise to produce veariness, and pleasant occupation. 3. Good air, and not too warm a 4. Freedom from too much care.

5. A clean stomach. 6. A clean conscience. 7. Avoidance from stimulants and For those who are overworked aggard, nervous, who pass sleepless ights, we commend the adoption of such habits as shall secure sleep; oth-

The Signature of the Cross.

erwise life will be short, and

The mark which persons who are carpet-bagger. nable to write are required to makinstead of their signature, is in the form of a cross; and this practice have erate persons, and it is still used by Roman Catholic Bishops as part of their signatures. Among the Saxons, the mark of the cross, as an attestation of the good faith of the person signing, was required to be attached to the signature of those who could not write. In those times, if a man could write, or even read, his knowledge was considered proof presumptive that he was in holy orders. The word clericus or clerk, was synonymous with penman; and the laity, or people who were not clerks, did not feel any urgent necessity for the use of letters. therefore, universal, alike by those who could and those who could not write; it was, indeed, the symbol of an oath from its holy associations, and generally the mark. On this account, Mr Charles Knight, in his notes to the "Pictorial Shakespear," explains the expression of "God save the mark" as a form of ejaculation approaching to the character of an oath. This to the character of an oath. This phrase occurs three or more times in the plays of Shakespear; but hitherto it had been left by commentators in

its origanal obscurity. The Convent of the Capuchins.

The celebrated Convent of the Capuhins, about a mile without the city of Palermo, Sicily, contains nothing very remarkable but its burial-place, which is indeed a singular curiosity. This is ion of statues. Instead of statues, these niches are filled with dead bodies set upright on their legs, and secured by the back to the inside of the niche. probably because these persons had been more attenuated at the time of their death. Here the people of Paler-mo pay daily visits to their deceased friends, and recall with pleasure and regret the scenes of their past life; here they familiarize themselves with their future state; and choose the company they would wish to keep in the other world. It is a common thing to make choice of their niche; the bodies of the princes and first nobility are lodged in andsome chests or trunks, some of them richly adorned; are not in the shape of coffins, but all of one width, and about a foot and a half or two feet deep. The keys are kept by the near-est relations of the family, who some-times come and drop a tear over their departed friends.

Range of the Human Eye.

The range of the human eve may be judged of from a consideration which gives us at the same time a make a convenient height. This position is most probably adopted in other tasks most probably adopted in the probably adopted middle place, having as many degrees of size above it as below, and as many below it as above, that place would be found to be occupied by the common house-fly. What a stupendous optical instrument must that be which, assisted with a few brass tubes and some disks of glass, will discern a creature as much smaller than a fly, as a fly is smaller than an elephant!

Mechanical Literature, the Publishers will issue on January first the large and spiendid Steel Engraving by John Sartain of Philadelphia, entitled:

"MEN OF PROGRESS—AMERICAN INVENTORS' the plate costing nearly \$4,000 to engrave, and contains nineteen likenesses of Illustrious American Inventors. It is a superb work of art.

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in every department. In politics the AVALANCHE, as heretofor to cure dyspepsia, particularly that variety known as nervous dyspepsia. It will relieve the languor and prostration felt by consumptives. It will cure the bines. It will cure the headache. It bines. It will cure the headache. It bines. It will cure the headache. It bines negatives it will cure a language of the same headache and which looks to will cure neuralgia. It will cure a dead issues behind us, and which looks to broken spirit. It will cure sorrow. that line of policy which will restore quiet Indeed, we might make a long list of and confidence and encourage enterprise and nervous maladies that sleep will cure. The cure of sleeplessness, however, richer and more prosperous than it has eve is not so easy, particularly in those been. We have accepted the issues of the war who carry grave responsibilities.
he habit of sleeping well is one which, if broken up for any length of tine, is not easily regained. Often a severe illness, treated by powerful advocate any measure that has for its object peace, an honest true peace, which will allow the wounds of the war to heal, and its scar nore the past and its tragic experience of strife and blood; a fast peace, which shall so cure all their rights to the people, and enable them to work harmoniously and happily to gether to develope the great resources of the land God has given them. The South mus have a new departure. The young men of the South, especially, have years, hope, hap-piness, power, before them. Let them step to the front rank and have a hand in the shaplng of our future policy. The Olympian gods of the past have departed, and a new era has begun, where that which they shap-ed, terminated, and in this new era we need new ideas, new issues and new leaders. In Virginia the young men led in the Wal-ker canvass. Men whose patent of nobility was won in the service of the Confederacy; who had followed the triple-banner until was lowered in defeat, but not in shame those who had made the circuit of the Confederacy and those who had rushed with there is of it sadly imperfect .- Herald Jackson upon the dismayed hosts of Banks and Hooker-these were the men who illus-

> with Wells and his associate plunderers, and gave the first blow to the dor The close of December and the month of January is the best time for renewing subscriptions and sending in new subscriber Of course subscriptions are invariably re quired in advance, as experience has deme strated that it is the best plan both for pub

lishers and honorable subscribers. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR 1870.

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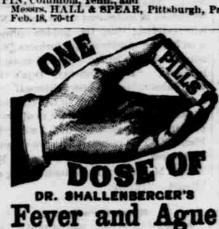
Star Cotton Scraper PATENTED FEB. 20TH, 1867, write. In those times, if a man could write, or even read, his knowledge was considered proof presumptive that he was in holy orders. The word elericus or clerk, was synonymous with penman; and the laity, or people who were not clerks, did not feel any urgen: necessity for the use of letters. The ancient use of the cross was therefore, universal, alike by those who could and those who could not the south:

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